NOMENCLATURAL AND TAXONOMIC NOTES

Harold N. Moldenke

Study of newly received material in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden has revealed the necessity for the following new scientific names and combinations and has disclosed two species new to science.

ALOYSIA LIGUSTRINA var. PARAGUARIENSIS (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Lippia ligustrina var. paraguariensis Briq., Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève. 7-8: 305. 1904.

ALOYSIA URUGUAYENSIS Moldenke, nom. nov. Lippia affinis Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4: 339. 1896 [not L. affinis Schau. in DC. Prodr. 11: 576. 1847].

BENTHAMIDIA NUTTALLII (Audubon) Moldenke, comb. nov. Cornus Nuttallii Audubon, Birds of Am. t. 367 (1837); T. & G. Fl. N. Am. 1: 652. 1840.

CHASCANUM RARIFLORUM (A. Terrac.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Hebenstreitia rariflora A. Terrac., Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. 1892: 424. 1892.

CLERODENDRUM KAEMPFERI var. ALBUM (P'ei) Moldenke, comb. nov. Clerodendron japonicum var. album P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): 144. 1932.

CROTON LAMARCKIANUS Moldenke, nom. nov. Croton Cascarilla Lam. Encycl. 2: 203. 1786 [not C. Cascarilla L. Sp. Pl., ed. 2, 1424. 1763].

DISPORUM SCHAFFNERI Moldenke, sp. nov. Herba usque ad 5 dm. alta brachiata; rhizomate luteo usque ad 5 cm. longo; radiculis numerosis in crassitudine longitudineque subuniformibus; caule glabro nitido, parte non subterranea lineis minutis numerosis tenuissimis purpureis vel nigris notata, dichotomo, ad nodos majores paullo turgido et 2 stipulas plusminus vaginatas gerenti; ramulis ultimis plusminus pubescentibus, pilis brevibus (quam 1 mm. brevioribus) sub angulo 90° e ramulis abeuntibus; stipulis lanceolatis, 3-4.5 cm. longis, ad basin vaginatam ca. 8 mm. latis, sensim usque ad apicem acutum vel acuminatum angustatis, integris, paullo puberulentibus vel subglabratis; internodiis primariis 3.5-8 cm. longis; nodis annulatis; foliis alternis, 2 supremis in quoque ramulo approximatis; petiolis ca. 1 mm. longis vel

obsoletis, in sectione triangulo-ovatis, supra complanatis sulcatisque, subtus 4-7-striatis; laminis ellipticis vel elliptico-ovatis leviter membranaceis, supra atroviridibus, subtus valde pallidis pernitidisque, 8-11 cm. longis, 3-5.2 cm. latis, integris, ad basin rotundatis vel subacutis et plerumque inaequilateralibus, ad apicem longe acuminatis, supra glabris nitidulisque, subtus in venis majoribus parcissime piloso-pubescentibus; venis primariis palmatis 4-6 e basi laminae emergentibus, in textura costae consimilibus, paene ad apicem arcuato-adscendentibus, in crassitudine subuniformibus (apice excluso); venulis numerosis sub angulo 90° e venis primariis costaque abeuntibus; floribus 1-3; fructibus 1 vel 2, ad apicem ramulorum dispositis; pedicellis fructiferis gracilibus 11-17 mm. longis, ad apicem geniculatis, ubique densiuscule hirsuto-pubescentibus, pilis erectis rigidis sub angulo 90° e pedicello abeuntibus; fructibus juventute pyriformibus, senectute plusminus complanatis, 7-9 mm. longis, 8-10 mm. latis, valde 2- vel 3-lobatis, densissime stellato-tomentosis, pilis flavis longitudine variis, radio centrali quam lateralibus duplo vel triplo longiore; seminibus glabris.

The type of this species was collected by Delzie Demaree (No. 10,749) on wooded north hillsides in the C. C. C. Camp Gordon at Friendship, Shawnee State Forest, Scioto Co., Ohio, June 21, 1934, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The species is remarkable for its decidedly lobed and densely stellate-tomentose fruits. On D. lanuginosum (Michx.) Nichols., a species common throughout the eastern states and also collected by Demaree (No. 10,748) at the same locality on the same date, the fruits are glabrous and nitid or rarely marked with here and there a scattered, simple, very short, and obscure hair. On the western North American D. oreganum (S. Wats.) W. Miller, of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, the fruits are puberulent with simple hairs and the leaves are decidedly ovate and cordate-clasping at the base. On D. Smithii (Hook.) Piper, of California, Oregon, and Washington, and on D. Hookeri (Torr.) Nichols., of California, the leaves are perfectly glabrous beneath, as also are the unlobed fruits. On D. trachycarpum (S. Wats.) Benth. & Hook. the fruits are densely squamulose. On D. trachyandrum (Torr.) Britton, of Oregon and California, the unlobed fruits are also glabrous and nitid. D. parvifolium (S. Wats.) Britton, of Oregon, has very much smaller leaves and is very much more dwarf in stature, with very short internodes.

Our species is most closely related to D. maculatum (Buckl.) Britton, a species of the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia and recently found in

abundance by Demaree (No. 10,597) at Camp Gordon along with D. lanuginosum and D. Schaffneri. On the twelve specimens of D. maculatum in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, however, the leaves are decidedly chartaceous and fragile and noticeably smaller (3-8 cm. long and 1.2-3.8 cm. wide), more acute at the base, very sparsely puberulent or strigillose with scattered hairs above and more densely puberulent with soft hairs beneath, the stems are not regularly marked with purple linear dashes, and the ovaries vary from subglabrate to pubescent with long whitish hairs of irregular size, but not at all stellate and not at all uniformly distributed over the surface; in fact, the hairs are mostly borne in 2 or 3 bands on the ovary, with the intervening portions subglabrate.

The species is named in honor of Prof. John Henry Schaffner of Ohio State University, who sent the type specimen to me with a description of its distinguishing characteristics and the suggestion that it probably represented a new species. Flowering specimens of D. Schaffneri and fruiting specimens of D. maculatum from Ohio, preferably from the type locality of D. Schaffneri, are needed in order to settle definitely the relationship between these two species. D. Cahnae Farwell, from Michigan, is also closely related to these species, but only a flowering topotype of this species has thus far been available for study, on which the ovary, while pubescent, was not stellate.

D. Schaffneri has also been collected by Arthur R. Harper at Churn Creek, Adams Co., Ohio, on July 15, 1928.

GHINIA JUNCEA (Schau.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Tamonea juncea Schau. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 9: 177. 1851.

GHINIA SPICATA (Aubl.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Tamonea spicata Aubl. Pl. Guian. 2: 660, t. 268. 1775.

HELENIUM DENTICULATUM (Nutt.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Leptopoda denticulata Nutt., Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. II, 7: 373. 1841. The name Helenium decurrens published by myself for this plant in Bull. Torrey Club 62: 230 (1935) is invalid because it is a homonym of H. decurrens Vatke, Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. App. (1875).

HUMULUS SCANDENS var. VARIEGATUS (F. Roem.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Humulus japonicus var. variegatus F. Roem., Am. Florist 8: 489. 1892; Gartenfl. 42: 19, t. 4 & 5. 1893. The binomial, Humulus scandens, has been very recently proposed for this common species of Asiatic hop by E. D. Merrill [Trans. Am. Philos. Soc. 24 (2): 138. 1935] on the basis of an older name of Loureiro.

LANTANA ARISTATA var. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Kuntze) Moldenke, comb. nov. Lippia aristata var. angustifolia Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 251. 1898.

LANTANA ARISTATA var. PLURIPEDUNCULATA (Kuntze) Moldenke, stat. nov. Lippia aristata f. pluripedunculata Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 251. 1898.

PHRAGMITES MAXIMUS var. VARIEGATUS (A. S. Hitchc.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Phragmites communis var. variegata A. S. Hitchc. in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 5: 2601. 1916. The name Phragmites has been considered masculine by many authors and feminine by as many other authors. Trinius' original description of the genus gives no hint as to what he considered to be its gender -- his only species there published being P. communis. Steudel, however, accredits four or five other specific combinations to Trinius "in mss." and these are given with the masculine ending. Dioscorides, from whom Linnaeus took the name Phragmites in his Arundo Phragmites, according to classical Greek lexicons considered the word as masculine. The binomial Phragmites maximus has recently been proposed for this common plant by Chiovenda [Nuov. Giorn. Bot. Ital. 26: 80. 1919] on the basis of an older binomial of Forskål [cf., Merrill, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc. 24 (2): 79. 1935].

PHYLA NODIFLORA var. PUSILLA (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Lippia nodiflora var. pusilla Briq., Arkiv Bot. 2, no. 10: 19. 1904.

STACHYTARPHETA MINIACEA Moldenke, sp. nov. Herba perennis; ramis ramulisque puberulentibus plusminus obtuse tetragonis, juventute brunneis, senectute stramineis; foliis decussato-oppositis; petiolis onsoletis; laminis membranaceis oblanceolatis, 5-10.5 cm. longis, 2-3.5 cm. latis, ad apicem abrupte acutis, ad basin integram longe (1.5-4.5 cm.) cuneatis, ultra basin grosse serrato-dentato, supra sparsissime strigillosis (pilis late dispersis brevissimis saepe non conspicuis), subtus dense (sed non manifesto) puberulentibus (pilis paullo majoribus in costa et in venis secundariis); venis secundariis arcuatis utroque ca. 4, non directe in dentes excurrentibus; spicis usque ad 36 cm. longis, ca. 1 cm. latis, rhachide senectute leviter excavato, bracteis semper late patentibus; corolla minia.

The type of this species was collected by R. S. Pelly (No. 14) along roadsides and in clearings in acache bush country at the Freshwater Creek Reserve, British Honduras, in February, 1933, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. The collector describes the

plant as four feet tall, with vermillion flowers.

VERBENA PATAGONICA Moldenke, nom. nov. Verbena bonariensis Rendle, Journ. Bot. 42: 370. 1904 [not V. bonariensis L. Sp. Pl. 20. 1753].

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A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS RECORDIA

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The following is the third in my series of monographic studies of the genera of Verbenaceae and Avicenniaceae. In the list of citations of herbarium specimens the following abbreviations of the names of herbaria are employed: B = Botanisches Museum, Berlin; E = Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis; F = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; G = Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; K = Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; N = New York Botanical Garden, New York City; S = Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm; V = Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; X = Herbier Boissier, Geneve; and Z = H. N. Moldenke Herbarium, Watchung, N. J. To the directors and curators of the above-mentioned herbaria the writer extends his most sincere thanks for their courtesy and kindness in allowing him to study their material of this genus and for their continuous and very generous cooperation throughout the progress of this work. All specimens so studied have been annotated with uniform printed annotation labels and mention is made on each label that the specimen is cited in this monograph. All material thus far received from these ten herbaria is herein accounted for and cited. Forty-three other herbaria have been canvassed, but did not contain any material of this group.

RECORDIA Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 99. 1934.

Shrubs or trees; leaves deciduous, opposite, petiolate, serrate; inflorescence racemose, terminal, many-flowered; flowers hypogynous, zygomorphic; calyx gamosepalous, tubular-campanulate, irregular, cleft on the lower (abaxial) side, 5-ribbed, the 3 upper ribs terminating in very short apiculations, the 2 lower ribs not ending in apiculations or only very obsolete ones; corolla gamopetalous, hypocrateriform, irregular, its tube obconic, not greatly curvate, its limb 5-parted, 2-lipped, its lobes spreading, the 2 uppermost (adaxial) smallest, the 2 lateral ones medium-sized, and the lowest (abaxial) one largest; fertile stamens 4, di-